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# 关于紊蒿属与百花蒿属异同的商榷

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#### 关键词 紊蒿属;百花蒿属;商榷

《植物分类学报》曾于 1978 年第 16 卷 1 期第 61—65 页刊登了"菊科—新属——紊蒿属"[3],俟后于 1982 年作者对该属与百花蒿属 Stilpnolepis Krasch. 的系统位置及与邻近属的亲缘关系等作了详细的讨论[3],这里不作赘述。《植物分类学报》又于 1985 年第 23 卷 6 期第 470—472 页刊登了"中国菊科春黄菊族的一个新组合"[3],该文作者将紊蒿属归于百花蒿属中,其归并依据中写到: "原作者所指出的紊蒿 Elachanthemum intricatum 瘦果形状为斜倒卵形,其实是瘦果发育的早期形态,其高脚杯状的花冠(注: 这是百花蒿属的花冠形态,非紊蒿属的花冠形态——本文作者)也是花冠发育的早期形态。 无论瘦果形态,或是花冠形态,完全触及不到属级性质上去,甚至把这种花果早期发育形态,作为种一级的区别特征,有时也是不可取的"等等。

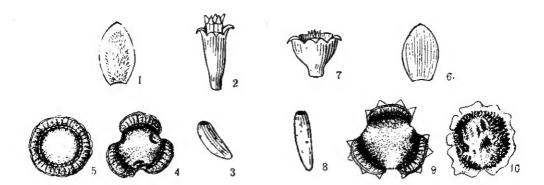
本文作者认为上文"结论"不但混淆与模糊了两属头状花序的总苞片、花冠形态、果形态和已报道的花粉形态迥异的特征[2,3],而且将百花蒿属的花冠形态作为紊蒿属的花冠特征了。本文作者现再列出表 1 和图 1 提出商榷,但是还感费解的是上文"归并依据"中的"早期发育"论究竟是指标本中头状花序仅含"幼花"或"幼果",抑或指该两代表种作为固有特征的花与果形态乃是停止于"幼态发育阶段"?事实上,从模式标本或模式产地采到的众多标本中,均容易观察到在同一头状花序中既存在正开放或开放过的花,也存在成熟果的特征。焉有"早期发育"而又有开放过的花及成熟的果!若"早期发育"是事实的话,那么如此迥异的"早期发育"的花与果,又为何不能看作是不同属的固有特征?况且二者花粉的差异是如此明显。需知菊科不少近亲属其花粉形态是难以找到明显的区别特征,而这二者却是如此的例外呢?故本文作者认为紊蒿属与百花蒿属之间区别明显,应分立为两个不同的属。

## 紊蒿属(植物分类学报)

Elachanthemum Y. Ling et Y. R. Ling in Act. Phytotax. Sin. 16(1): 62.1978; Y. R. Ling in Bull. Bot. Res. 2(2): 1. 1982; Shih et al. in Fl. Reip. Popul. Sin. 76(1): 97. 1983.——Stilpnolepis sensu Shih in Act. Phytotax. Sin. 23(6): 470. 1985, p. p., non Krasch.

#### **斎蒿**(植物分类学报)

E. intricatum (Franch.) Y. Ling et Y. R. Ling in Act. Phytotax. Sin. 16(1): 63. 1978; Y. R. Ling in Bull. Bot. Res. 2(2): 1. 1982; H. C. Fu in Fl. Intramong. 6: 102. 1982; Shih et al. in Fl. Reip. Popul. Sin. 76(1): 97. 1983. — Stilpnolepis intricata (Franch.) Shih in Act. Phytotax. Sin. 23(6): 470. 1985.



### 图 1 素萬属与百花蒿属代表种的总苞片、花、瘦果和花粉特征比较

1-5.豪嵩 Elachanthemum intricatum (Franch.) Y. Ling et Y. R. Ling; 6-10.百花嵩 Stilpnolepis centiflora (Maxim.) Krasch. 1,6.总苞片; 2,7.花; 3,8.瘦果; 4,5,9,9,10. 花粉(绘自参考文献3)(余汉平绘)。

Fig. 1 Comparison of phyllaries, floret, achenes and pollen grains between Elachanthemum and Stilpnolepis

1,6. Phyllary; 2,7. Flower; 3,8. Achene; 4,5,9,10. Pollen grains (from the reference 3).

#### 表 1 未常属与百花蒿属的区别

Table 1 The differences between Elachanthemum Y. Ling et Y. R. Ling and Stilpnolepis Krasch.

项 目	豪 嵩 属  Elachanthemum Y. Ling et Y. R. Ling	百 花 嵩 屬 Stilpnolepis Krasch.
总苞片 Phyllary	草质,背面被绵毛,具绿色中肋,边缘 膜质。 Herbaceous, floccose on the back, membranaceous on the margin, with a green midrib.	全为半膜质或膜质的苞片组成。背面 无毛,无绿色中肋 All membranaceous, or halfmemb- ranaceous, glabrous on the back, without a green midrib.
花冠形态 Corolla	筒 状 Tubular	高脚杯状或近钟状 Cupuliform or campanulate
果 Achene	斜倒卵形,顶端具斜向的花冠着生面, 纵纹 15—20 条,明显。 Obliquely obovoid, with an oblique corolla-inserted surface at the top, and with 15—20 obvious vertical stripes.	纺锤形成长棒形,纵纹不明显。 Fuciform or long-clavate, with obscure vertical stripes.
花粉 Pollen grain	被层具密而细矩的小刺。被层下基柱 构成网状。 The exine densely spinulose, columellae reticulate.	被层具明显突起的刺。 The exine obviously spiny.

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# ON THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ELACHANTHEMUM Y. LING ET Y. R. LING AND STILPNOLEPIS KRASCH.

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Abstract It is quite unreasonable reducing Elachanthemum Y. Ling et Y. R. Ling into Stilprolepis Krasch. and it is so wrong idea attributing the achenes and cupuliform corolla (as a matter of fact, the cupuliform corolla is originally from the Stilpnolepis Krasch., not from Elachanthemum Y. Ling et Y. R. Ling) of Elachanthemum Y. Ling et Y. R. Ling to "earlier development" in the paper published in Act. Phytotax. Sin. 23(6): 470—472. 1985.

In Elachanhemum Y. Ling et Y. R. Ling, bracts of capitula herbaceous, obviously floccose on the abaxial surface and membranaceous only on the margin, corolla of bisexual florets tubular, achenes oblique, obovoid, and the exine of pollen grains minutespinulate, but in Stilpnole-pis Krasch., on the contrary, whole bracts membranaceous, glabrous, corolla of hermaphrodite florets cupuliform or campanulate, achenes long-clavate or fuciform and the exine of pollen grains remarkably spiny.

Key words Elachanthemum; Stilpnolepis; taxonomical discussion